



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES



3 3433 07478552 2

1



LANDSCAPE ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE

WAVERLEY NOVELS,

WITH

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE VIEWS.

edited by John Galt.

VOL. II.

IVANHOE TO WOODSTOCK.

LONDON:
CHARLES TILT, FLEET STREET.

MDCCCXXXIV.

NEW YORK
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

George F. Johnson



NOY VAN
21851
VIA 561

LIST OF PLATES.

VOL II.

IVANHOE.

		New Edition.	Octavo Edition.	12mo. Edition.	18mo. Edition.
		Vol. Page.	Vol. Page.	Vol. Page.	Vol. Page.
Wharnccliffe . . .	P. Dewint . .	xvi. 1	i. 1	i. 1	i. 27
Castle of Ashby . .	G. Cattermole .	xvi. 212	i. 231	i. 227	i. 198
Jorvaulx Abbey . .	P. Dewint . .	xvii. 175	ii. 71	ii. 170	ii. 53
Coningsburgh Castle .	P. Dewint . .	xvii. 330	ii. 243	ii. 341	ii. 181
York Minster . . .	F. Nash . .	xvii. 390	ii. 304	ii. 402	ii. 227

MONASTERY.

Old Bridge of Tweed .	W. Westall .	xviii. 64	ii. 439	iii. 128	ii. 350
Cross of Melrose . .	D. Roberts .	xix. 333	iii. 491	iv. 348	iii. 371

ABBOT.

St. Mary's . . .	S. Prout . .	xx. 178	iv. 199	v. 197	iv. 154
Edinburgh Castle . .	C. Stanfield .	xx. 252	iv. 270	v. 268	iv. 209
High Street, Edinburgh	T. Stothard .	xx. 257	iv. 276	v. 274	iv. 213
Lochleven . . .	H. Gastineau .	xx. 347	iv. 373	v. 373	iv. 290
Niddrie Castle . . .	C. Fielding .	xxi. 299	v. 196	vi. 326	v. 141
Castle of Crookstone .	D. Roberts .	xxi. 327	v. 230	vi. 357	v. 164
Frith of Cumberland and Galloway . . .	C. Fielding .	xxi. 350	v. 255	vi. 380	v. 182

KENILWORTH.

Warwick, from the Ke- nilworth Road . . .	J. Constable .	xxiii. 126	vi. 230	viii. 113	vi. 183
Warwick Castle . . .	G. Barret . .	xxiii. 135	vi. 240	viii. 122	vi. 191
Kenilworth Castle . .	P. Dewint . .	xxiii. 137	vi. 242	viii. 124	vi. 193

PIRATE.

Hill of Hoy . . .	C. Fielding .	xxiv. 337	i. 370	i. 364	i. 281
Kirkwall . . .	W. Daniell .	xxv. 184	ii. 80	ii. 195	ii. 60
Stromness . . .	C. Fielding .	xxv. 223	ii. 125	ii. 239	ii. 94
St. Magnus . . .	W. Purser .	xxv. 261	ii. 165	ii. 277	ii. 125

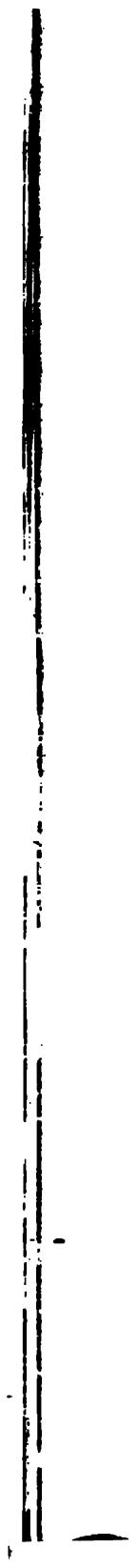


NOV 20 1985
LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

LIST OF PLATES.—VOL. II.

FORTUNES OF NIGEL.			New Edition.	Octavo Edition.	12mo. Edition.	18mo. Edition.
			Vol. Page.	Vol. Page.	Vol. Page.	Vol. Page.
St. Cuthberts . . .	D. Roberts . .		xxvi. 54	ii. 390	iii. 99	ii. 300
Whitehall . . .	D. Roberts . .		xxvi. 93	ii. 431	iii. 139	ii. 332
Heriot's Hospital . .	D. Roberts . .		xxvii. 239	iii. 437	iv. 289	iii. 330
PEVERIL OF THE PEAK.						
Castle Rushin . . .	H. Gastineau . .		xxviii. 270	iv. 420	v. 369	iv. 323
Peel Castle . . .	H. Gastineau . .		xxix. 5	iv. 424	vi. 5	iv. 326
Liverpool, 1664 . . .	S. Austin . . .		xxix. 117	v. 24	vi. 112	v. 19
Tower, 1670 . . .	D. Roberts . . .		xxx. 111	v. 386	vii. 118	v. 292
QUENTIN DURWARD.						
Tours . . .	S. Prout . . .		xxxi. 36	vi. 233	viii. 95	vi. 186
Namur . . .	S. Prout . . .		xxxi. 305	vii. 32	viii. 377	vii. 25
Liege . . .	S. Prout . . .	*		vii. 87	ix. 47	vii. 66
Peronne . . .	W. Brockedon . .			vii. 216	ix. 173	vii. 163
ST. RONAN'S WELL.						
Nidpath Castle . . .	W. Westall . . .			i. 6	i. 6	i. 5
REDGAUNTLET.						
Dumfries . . .	A. Chisholm . . .			ii. 294	iii. 39	ii. 318
Solway Sands . . .	C. Fielding . . .			ii. 299	iii. 44	ii. 322
Craigevar Castle . .	G. Cattermole . .			ii. 442	iii. 192	iii. 40
Lagg Castle . . .	D. Roberts . . .			iii. 456	iii. 207	iii. 50
Solway Frith . . .	G. Barret . . .			iii. 56	iii. 323	iii. 132
TALES OF THE CRUSADERS.						
Powis Castle . . .	C. Fielding . . .			iv. 37	v. 38	iv. 114
WOODSTOCK.						
Woodstock, from Blenheim . . .	W. Westall . . .			vi. 183	viii. 36	vi. 190
Woodstock . . .	W. Westall . . .			vi. 220	viii. 74	vi. 217
Round Tower, Windsor, 1660 . . .	W. Evans . . .			vi. 309	viii. 166	vi. 282

* The volumes of the new edition not being published, the illustrations cannot be marked : but by a reference to any of the other editions there will be no difficulty in placing the illustrations.





IVANHOE.

WHARNCLIFFE.

“The remains of this extensive wood are still to be seen at the noble seat of Wentworth, of Wharncliffe Park, and around Rotherham.”

“Wharncliffe is five miles from Sheffield to the north. It is partly a forest and partly a deer park. It still forms a part of the great estate of the Wortley family, and is now the property of Lord Wharncliffe. Its *sea of wood*, and its command of a prospect of almost unrivalled extent, render it one of the most grand and imposing scenes imaginable,

The lodge was built on one of the highest peaks of the hills, rising boldly, though not abruptly, from the banks of the river, in the time of King Henry VIII., by Sir Thomas Wortley, for his pleasure to hear the hart's bell, as an inscription, perfectly unique in its kind, cut on the face of the solid rock, informs us.

Here the accomplished Lady Mary Wortley spent much of the earlier part of her married life.*

Wharncliffe is the scene of the old ballad of “The Dragon of Wantley,” and a cleft in the rocks is now called the Dragon's den.

* Hunter's History of Hallamshire. Folio.



IVANHOE.

CASTLE OF ASHBY.

“ Prince John held his high festival in the Castle of Ashby.”

Ashby, styled, says Grose, de la Zouch, from its having formerly belonged to a family of that name, is situated near the north-west extremity of the county, bordering upon Derbyshire.

This manor, after the extinction of the Zouches, was granted by Edward IV. to Sir William Hastings, in consideration of his great services.

The two ruined towers seen in the view, are said to be of his construction.

Leland tells us, in his Itinerary, that Lord Hastings obtained the grant partly by a title, and partly by money; and that, for the purpose of repairing his own castle, he took the lead from off Belvoir Castle, which had been committed to his keeping.

James I. was entertained here by the then Earl, with his whole court, for many days, during which time dinner was always served by thirty poor knights, with gold chains and velvet gowns.

There are still the remains of some richly decorated doorways, chimney-pieces, and windows.







San Francisco, California, 1846

San Francisco

1846

San Francisco, California, 1846

IVANHOE.

JORVAULX ABBEY.

“ Oh, it is a rich abbey stede, and they do live upon the fat, and drink the sweet wines upon these lees, the good fathers of Jorvaulx.”

“The remains of the Abbey of Joreval stand three miles east of Middleham. The name is evidently of Norman extraction; its import simply that of Euredale Abbey, being situate near the river Eure, anciently termed the Jor, or Eure. The external wall or boundary, which cannot be less than a mile in circuit, seems to have included pasturage for the accommodation of the monks. Of all the ruins to be seen in this part of the north, these have suffered the most complete demolition, considering the ample size of the building.”

They are situated on the estate of the Marquis of Ailesbury.



Down the River

Exposed by L. P. H. H.

Exposition, 1876

TABLE

Exposition, 1876

IVANHOE.

CONINGSBURGH CASTLE.

"The king, attended by Ivanhoe, Gurth and Wamba, arrived within view of the Castle of Coningsburgh, while the sun was yet in the horizon. There are few more beautiful or striking subjects in England.

Of this very curious remain of Saxon architecture, Pennant says, "The Castle is seated on the top of a steep knoll covered with wood; the entrance was by a drawbridge over a deep foss that environs it. The walls are seemingly circular, and have the remains of four small rounders. The keep is very singular—a lofty round tower, seven yards in diameter, within: on the outside, divided and strengthened by six great square buttresses, expand, so as to give greater strength to the base. The door is a great height from the bottom, and accessible by a flight of thirty-three steps from the outside. It seems of more modern work than the tower, so that probably there had been a drawbridge from some wall to this entrance. The floor is on a level with this door; in the middle is a hole opening into a noisome dungeon, which is of a vast depth—at the bottom, a draw-well."

Mr. King—no indifferent authority on these subjects—considers this Castle one of the most ancient as well as most perfect reliques of antiquity in the kingdom. The ruins and site of the fortress now belong to the Duke of Leeds.

It is situated on the banks of the river Don, midway between Doncaster and Rotherham.



Engraved by E. Bader

View of the Cathedral

1711111

London: Published by J. Chapman, 1811. 1811.

IVANHOE.

YORK MINSTER.

“The nuptials of our hero were celebrated in the most august of temples, the noble Minster of York.”

In the limited space assigned to these descriptions, little can be added to the account of this Cathedral, one of the noblest ornaments of Britain, upon whose history antiquaries have almost exhausted the terms of panegyric. One reflection cannot fail to arise in the breast of the spectator on viewing this “most august of temples,”—that, however we may have surpassed our ancestors in various branches of science, we are far behind them in monuments of grandeur. The piles of York, Lincoln, Westminster, with many others familiar to our readers, must lead us to contemplate with reverence the mighty men who have left such monuments of their genius, taste, and spirit, as to put to blush the feeble efforts of their descendants.

York Minster was the work of several successive reigns, and the building, as it stood previous to the late fire, was completed in 1376. The low price of labour at that period may be judged from the fact of the plumber agreeing to perform the whole of the work, with his own hands, for half-a-crown per week.





View of the Bridge

View of the Bridge from the River

the bridge of iron

AMSTERDAM

Printed and Published by J. M. G. J. van der Meer, at the Sign of the Star, in the Strand, near the Church of St. Nicholas.

MONASTERY.

OLD BRIDGE OF TWEED.

“There was, however, in recompense, a bridge then standing, which has since disappeared, although its ruins may still be traced by the curious.”

This bridge, as stated in the text, no longer exists, although traces of its situation yet remain.

Gordon, in his “Itinerarium,” gives the following description of the state of the bridge, as it stood in the beginning of the last century:—

“About a mile and a half from Melrose, in the shire of Tiviotdale, I saw the remains of a curious bridge over the river Tweed, consisting of three octangular pillars, or rather towers, standing within the water, without any arches to join them. The middle one, which is the most entire, has a door towards the north, and, I suppose, another opposite one towards the south.”

1



Engraved by W. Andrew

Designed by J. R. Brown

Copy of the

MANUSCRIPT

London: Printed by J. R. Brown, at the 'Star and Garter' Press, No. 1, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1841.

MONASTERY.

CROSS AT MELROSE.

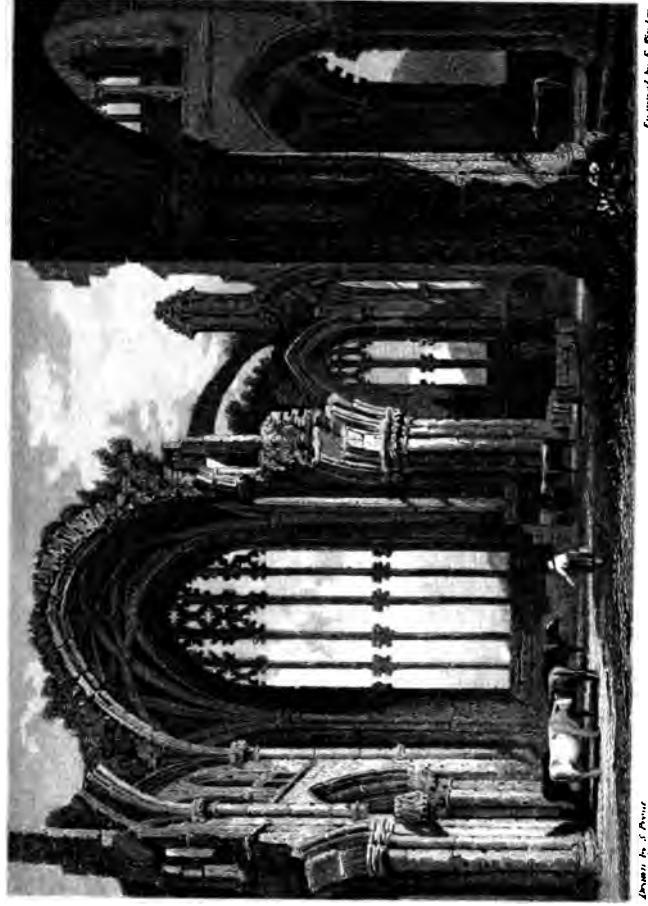
"In this order the procession entered the market-place of Ken-naqhualr, which was then, as now, distinguished by an ancient cross of curious workmanship, the gift of some former monarch of Scotland."

Remains similar to the Cross at Melrose are now so few in this country, that it becomes an object of importance to transmit them to posterity, by the aid of the artist, ere the ruthless hand of time shall have swept them away.

The Cross of Melrose is a very curious specimen of those monuments of piety in which our ancestors seem to have greatly delighted, and the present has the advantage of being placed in the most beautiful scenery.

The group of the wandering tribe of Egypt, so admirably introduced in the view, is a faithful representation of this singular but picturesque people, who were plying their avocations round the Cross at the time the drawing was made.





Engraved by E. Blore

Engraved by J. Blore

St. George's

St. George's

St. George's, London. The interior of the church, showing the nave and choir.

ABBOT.

S T. M A R Y ' S.

"An half-hour's walk placed them in front of the splendid Monastery which, although the church was as yet entire, had not escaped the fury of the times."

This Abbey was founded by King David, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. Little is now known of its primitive establishment, but its style of architecture clearly indicates it as belonging to the fourteenth century. It was constantly liable to the irruptions of the Danish pirates, as well as the inroads of English troops, and was bombarded by Cromwell. Its final overthrow is admirably portrayed in the tale itself.

It is now the property of the Duke of Buccleuch.

From the following lines, the monks of this establishment do not appear to have been behind their brethren in maintaining a good refectory :—

"O, the monks of Melrose made gude kale,

On Fridays when they fasted ;

They wanted neither beef nor ale

As long as their neighbours' lasted."

1789



Engarville, N. Kenton

Donnerstag, 1. April

1. April 1891

1891

ABBOT.

EDINBURGH CASTLE.

"See, yonder is the old castle!"

The Castle of Edinburgh is built on a rock; its situation renders it one of the principal ornaments of this romantic city. And from hence is obtained a most extensive and varied prospect—the New Town, the Frith of Forth, and the shores of Fife: at a greater distance may be seen the Pentlands, and the hills of Lammermuir bound the prospect on the south.

The ancient regalia of Scotland, discovered a short time ago, are here deposited, and will well repay the inspection of the antiquarian visitor; a very interesting account of their discovery may be found in the "Provincial Antiquities of Scotland."



Engraved by J. Richardson, R.S.

Engraved by W. Woodcut.

High Street, Charing Cross

London, Published Decr 1850 by Chapman & Hall, 108, Strand.

ABSTRACT

ABBOT.

HIGH STREET OF EDINBURGH.

"The principal street of Edinburgh was then, as now, one of the most spacious in Europe."

This view of the High Street was made from a sketch taken on the spot, during a visit to the north, made many years ago by the eminent artist whose name it bears. Of this noble street our northern neighbours are justly proud, and to a stranger, the lofty houses, the numerous and varied groups pacing the streets, the projecting battlements and gables, render this boast of the Scotch metropolis a most striking object.

Its admirers have placed it as second only to the High Street of Oxford. The comparison does not at all appear to us to be a fair one. On the score of the picturesque, the palm remains with Edinburgh; but for grandeur, magnificence, and some other qualities needless here to mention, it is far behind the palaced street of Oxford. A cross once adorned the High Street,

"But now is razed that monument
Whence royal edict rang,
And voice of Scotland's law was sent
In glorious trumpet clang.
O! be his tomb as lead to lead
Upon its dull destroyer's head—
A minstrel's malison is said."

It was pulled down in 1756.



Lighthouse

1887

ABBOT.

LOCH LEVEN.

“The ancient Castle occupies an island nearly in the centre of the Lake.”

This Castle, which derives its principal celebrity from having been the place of confinement for the unhappy Mary, stands on an island in the Lake; in itself it is not a very picturesque ruin, nor does it display any marks of having been of considerable extent.

It was frequently visited by Mary in the earlier part of her reign, and here she solicited and obtained an interview with John Knox. The extent of pasturage on the islet is said to be barely sufficient for the support of two cows.



W. H. C. 1

1807

ABBOT.

NIDDRIE CASTLE.

“Long before day-break they ended their hasty and perilous journey before the gates of Niddrie, a castle in West Lothian, belonging to Lord Seyton.”

Niddrie Castle, which once afforded shelter to the unfortunate Mary, is now in ruins. The baron of this Castle was of old the hereditary baillie of the ecclesiastical regality of Kirkliston.

“The old mansion of West Niddrie, which has long been in a state of ruin, is now the property of the Earl of Hoptoun, and was the title assumed by the late Earl, when, during the lifetime of his brother and predecessor in the Earldom, he was raised to the Peerage as Lord Niddrie.”



Engraved by E. P. Smith.

Engraved by J. H. Smith.

View of the Lake of Geneva

1847

The Lake of Geneva, from the Point de Vue, near the Hotel de Ville.

ABBOT.

CASTLE OF CROOKSTONE.

“This is the Castle of Crookstone, in which the Queen held her first court after she was married to Darnley.”

The following account of this Castle is taken from the notice to the view in Mr. Skene's Sketches:—

“The shattered remains of this once stately edifice, the ancient patrimony of the Darnley Stewarts, stands on a rising ground near the river Cart, in Renfrewshire. It was one of the principal residences of the noble family of Darnley, and was formerly encircled with gardens and pleasure-grounds. The circumstance alluded to in the quotation, and upon the idea of which, the celebrity of Crookstone Castle is chiefly founded, may nevertheless be doubted; as the probability of the Queen, or her youthful husband, ever having resided within its walls, is destroyed by the fact of its having already been in ruins in their time.”





Entered by L. A. Hudson

Thy. in. and yellow

Author: David J. G. Jones, M.A., F.R.S.

SECRET

ABBOT.

FRITH BETWEEN CUMBERLAND AND
GALLOWAY.

"The sails were hoisted, the oars were plied, the vessel went freshly on her way through the Frith, which divides the shores of Cumberland from those of Galloway."

The spot from which Mary embarked is supposed to have been an obscure creek, now called Port Mary, near the monastery of Dundrennan. When the unfortunate Princess quitted these shores, to throw herself on the protection of the maiden Queen, such was her state of destitution, that she had not even a change of raiment, nor a single piece of money in her possession.





Painted by J.M.W. Turner

Painted by J.M.W. Turner

The City of London from the River

1809

The City of London from the River

KENILWORTH.

WARWICK FROM THE KENILWORTH ROAD.

“——Two or three miles short of the fair town of Warwick.”

Warwick is situated on a fine rocky eminence, in the midst of a spacious amphitheatre, formed by hills rising gently at the distance of two or three miles from the town, from whence the present view was taken.

The principal ornament of this town is of course the Castle ; but, as will be seen in the view, there are numerous other objects of great beauty and interest.

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22



Figure 1. L. B. B. B.

Figure 2. L. B. B. B.

Figure 3. L. B. B. B.

Figure 4. L. B. B. B.

Figure 5. L. B. B. B.

KENILWORTH.

WARWICK CASTLE.

“Warwick, within whose Castle, that fairest monument of ancient and chivalrous splendour, which yet remains uninjured by time.”

Warwick Castle, one of the finest monuments which this country possesses, rich as it is in specimens of the kind, has been the work of different ages. It was in a ruinous condition in the reign of James I., who granted it to Sir Fulke Greville. He repaired it, and directed that his monument should record that he had been servant to Queen Elizabeth, counsellor to King James, and the friend of Sir Philip Sydney. For a memoir of this amiable nobleman, the liberal patron of literature at a period when such patronage was of the highest importance, we refer our readers to the delightful biography of Mr. Lodge; he is said to have expended upwards of twenty thousand pounds on the repairs of the Castle—an enormous sum for that period.

The Castle rises abruptly from the right bank of the Avon, displaying, with the most striking effect, the whole range of its superb south front, elevated with imposing grandeur above the rest of the building, and the luxuriant and lofty trees which adorn it on every side.

In the greenhouse is the celebrated vase, generally known by the name of the “Warwick Vase,” from the ruins of Adrian’s villa at Tivoli; it is of white marble, of a circular form, and sufficiently capacious to contain one hundred and sixty-three gallons.



Leicester Lodge?

2000

1. *See, e.g.,* *Public Law, Reg. 101* by *Stat. Sec. 101* (1950).

KENILWORTH.

KENILWORTH CASTLE.

“At length the princely Castle appeared.”

The history and antiquities of this noble monument of the favourite of Elizabeth, have been most ably illustrated in the work to which we are indebted for the notices here given.*

The Castle was built in the reign of Henry I. by Geoffrey de Clinton, and remained in the possession of the Crown till Elizabeth, in the fifth year of her reign, granted it to the celebrated Earl of Leicester.

The splendid entertainment given to his royal mistress, by this “*terrestrial Lucifer*,” as he was called in those days, is too well known to require repetition here. It is not perhaps so generally known, that this princely nobleman was an encourager of learning, and that some remains of the Kenilworth library are in the possession of Lord Willoughby de Broke at Compton-Varney, bearing his well-known crest, and the initials R. D. For the furniture contained in the Castle, we refer our readers to the note in the new edition, for which information Sir Walter Scott has been indebted to the well-known industry of the late Mr. Hamper.

The present owner of the estate is the Earl of Clarendon, to whom the public at large are greatly indebted for the care with which the remains of this noble historical monument are preserved.

* “Kenilworth Illustrated.” Merridew, Coventry. 4to. 1821.



Engraved by John Wilson

Presented by the Trustees of the British Museum

The Hill of the King

THE

THE HILL OF THE KING

PIRATE.

HILL OF HOY.

"But the love of the rock and of the mountain still wrought on Erland's mind, and he fixed his dwelling, not on the soft hills of Ophir, or the green plains of Gramesy, but in the wild and mountainous Isle of Hoy."

Hoy is separated from Græmsay by a narrow sound of a mile in breadth, and consists of the highest land in the islands. This circumstance is supposed to have given birth to its name, which in some of the Gothic dialects signifies a hill. The island is nearly covered by three large hills, in the form of a triangle; and here the botanist may meet with many Alpine plants.

The dwarfie stone, one of the wonders of the Orkneys, but of which Mr. Barry speaks rather slightly, stands on this island; and those of our readers who are anxious upon this matter, we refer to the note in the new edition of the novels.* It is a favourable retreat for birds of prey.

* Vol. xxiv. page 350.



Engraved by E. B. Dineen

Drawn by W. J. Bennett, R.A.

Richard Owen

1818-1892

1818-1892

PIRATE.

KIRK WALL.

"The quay, with the shipping, lent additional vivacity to the scene."

The town of Kirkwall, originally Kirkiovoy, or the kirk on the bay, consists of only one street, nearly a mile long, with many excellent houses. It contains some public buildings, a custom house, post office, and a town hall, which last serves at once for the hall of justice, a prison, and an assembly room. Its chief architectural ornament is the Cathedral of St. Magnus. It is justly celebrated for its excellent harbour, which affords a secure anchorage to ships of the largest size; and hither resort whale ships in considerable numbers, and a very fine specimen of these vessels is seen in the present view.

Lord Dundas is the chief proprietor of these islands, having acquired them by purchase from the Earl of Morton about the year 1766.

Kirkwall, in conjunction with the four northern burghs, returns a Member to Parliament, and had once the honour of being represented by the late Mr. Fox.



Designed by John P. Jones

Drawn by C. F. Johnson from a sketch by the Manufacturer of Morman

Mormon

1847

Copyright 1847 by John P. Jones

PIRATE.

STROMNESS.

“On the distant main land is seen the town or village of Stromness, the excellence of whose haven is generally evinced by a considerable number of shipping in the roadstead.”

Stromness, according to Mr. Barry, consisted, at the beginning of the last century, of a few irregular huts, placed as whim or conveniency directed. The harbour has always been a place of great resort for shipping. Throughout the whole of the north, there are few to compare with it in point of safety and commodiousness; it has a firm clay bottom, and depth of water sufficient for vessels of a thousand tons burthen.

The picturesque scenery on the south-west arrests the attention of the stranger, as a striking instance of the blending of the sublime and beautiful. So far as the eye can reach toward the east, the sea washes the shores of the main land in the form of a serpentine river; the coasts of Hoy and Stromness gradually descending to the level rocks on their borders, and stretching out their arms. The little island of Græmsay, flat and fertile, lies betwixt them, and is covered with a clothing of rich verdure, similar to their own. All of them are finely contrasted with the lofty, blank, and barren Hills of Hoy, terminating in perpendicular precipices of immense height, from which torrents rush down, sometimes with violent impetuosity, forming the most striking cascades, and, with the Atlantic ocean in awful majesty, rolling in mountainous billows through the mouth of Hoy Sound, spend their force on the adjacent rocks.







View of the Church from the North by the Mountains of St. Pierre

Engraved by E. Pinder

St. Pierre

1842

View of the Church from the North by the Mountains of St. Pierre

PIRATE.
CATHEDRAL OF ST. MAGNUS.

"The sisters were admiring the massive church of St. Magnus."

This Cathedral was built in the twelfth century, by Ronald, Earl of Orkney, in honour of his uncle St. Magnus, to whom he dedicated it.

Dr. Stewart, in the reign of James IV. added three pillars to the east end, and a fine gothic window, which is far superior to any others in the building. Some additions were made by Dr. Read in the reign of the unfortunate Mary, but they were not completed when death put an end to his designs.

The dimensions of the Cathedral are two hundred and thirty-six feet in length, fifty-six in breadth, and seventy-one in height. The roof is vaulted with numerous gothic arches, supported on each side by fourteen pillars of uncommon beauty.

In grandeur and beauty it will not bear a comparison with such Cathedrals as those of Durham and York; but if the period when it was built is considered, and also its singular situation, placed where

"The Northern ocean in vast whirls,
Boils o'er the naked melancholy isles
Of farthest Thule,"

it cannot fail to strike the visitor as a singular monument of boldness in design and industry in execution.

The Bishop's palace, near the Cathedral, is entirely in ruins.



Mount St. Helens from a distance by J. H. H. H.

Designed by J. H. H. H.

St. Helens

Published by J. H. H. H.

London: Published Feb 1853 by Chapman & Hall 88 Strand.

FORTUNES OF NIGEL.
OLD ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH.

“ But there are dainty green graffs in St. Cuthbert's kirk-yard.”

This remnant of the primitive church of St. Cuthberts, was pulled down during the last century to make way for what is perhaps the most ungraceful building of the kind in Scotland—“the modern West Rock.” The enclosure beyond the churchyard wall, was the king's garden; the water of the loch flowed up to its boundary.

For this curious relic of the antiquities of Scotland, we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Stone.



From the Harbor, taken at about 10 Miles.

Engraved by F. Dixon.

Whitcomb.

PRINTED BY NICHOLS.

order, published March 1853, by Chapman & Hall, 68 Strand.

FORTUNES OF NIGEL.

WHITEHALL.

“ At last Whitehall received our traveller.”

The vast palace of Whitehall, we learn from Pennant, was originally built by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, in the reign of Henry III. It subsequently became the residence of the Archbishop of York, and was styled York House: here Wolsey bid farewell to all his greatness; on his downfall, his fickle and cruel master took possession of it, and from that period it became the royal abode, until it was nearly destroyed by fire, in the year 1697.

The great extent of this truly regal mansion may be seen in one of Mr. Smith's views in illustration of the ancient buildings of London. It was indeed a palace. It appears to have extended along the river, and in front along Parliament Street, as far as Scotland Yard.

The beautiful gate, under which the “goldsmith to the royal household” passed, was built from the designs of Holbein, with bricks of two colours, glazed, and disposed in a tessellated fashion. The top, as well as that of an elegant tower on each side, were embattled. On each front were four busts in baked clay, in proper colours, which resisted to the last every attack of the weather. This beautiful gate fell a sacrifice to the rage for improvement, and the banquetting-house alone remains, a monument of the splendour of the whole pile.

The present view was made from one by Hollar.



1

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.



Designed by J. Roberts.

Engraved by J. Roberts.

W. & A. G. Roberts.

London: Published March, 1833, by Chapman & Co. 68 Strand.

London: Published March, 1833, by Chapman & Co. 68 Strand.

FORTUNES OF NIGEL.

HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

"I think mine own estate and memory, as I shall order it, has a fair chance of outliving those of greater men."

This noble building was erected after the plan, it is said, of Inigo Jones. It consists of a quadrangle, with large square towers at each corner. The north front has a central tower, higher than the rest, under which an archway leads to the inner court, which is adorned with the statue of the founder.

The south front presents also a circular tower, with gothic windows, which serve to light a handsome chapel. The style of architecture is of that mixed sort which began to prevail about the reign of Elizabeth, and of which Northumberland House, in the Strand, is one among many examples. It is said, that Dr. Balcanqual, one of Heriot's executors, insisted that the architraves and ornaments of each particular window should differ in some way or other from those of all the rest; but such was the skill of the architect, that though these distinctions can easily be observed on close examination, the front, viewed as a whole, presents the appearance of perfect uniformity."*

* From Sir W. Scott's account of Heriot's Hospital in "Provincial Antiquities of Scotland."



View of the Castle

View of the Castle

Castle of the Sea

THE CASTLE OF THE SEA

THE CASTLE OF THE SEA, THE CASTLE OF THE SEA, THE CASTLE OF THE SEA

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK.

CASTLE RUSHIN.

"He returned to Castle Rushin before the night sat down."

"This Castle is considered as the chief fortress in the island : according to the Manks' tradition, it was built about the year 960. This building, which is even now remarkably solid, is said to bear a striking resemblance to the Castle of Elsinore, in Denmark. Guttred, the founder, lies buried in its walls."*

At low water the rocky bed of the channel is left quite dry. The figure of the Castle is irregular : a sort of stone glacis runs round it, said to have been built by Cardinal Wolsey.

Here is a deep dungeon for prisoners, who were lowered down into it by ropes, or descended by a ladder, there being no steps ; nor was the least glimmer of light admitted into it, except what made its way through the chinks of its covering.

* Grose.



Engraved by J. P. Wilson

From the Collection of the

British Museum

ENGRAVED BY THE PEAK

For the Publishers Messrs. J. P. Wilson & Co. 12, Pall Mall

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK.

PEEL CASTLE.

“ Amid all these ruins of an older time, arose the Castle itself.”

“ This Castle stands on a small rocky island, about an hundred yards north of the town of Peele. The channel which divides it from the main-land, at high-water is very deep ; but when the tide is out, is almost dry, or at least scarcely mid-leg deep, being only separated by a little rivulet that runs from Kirk Jarmyn mountains.

The walls enclose an irregular polygon, whose area contains about two acres. They are flanked with towers, and are remarkably rough, being built with a coarse grey whinstone, but coigned and faced in many parts with a red grit, found in the neighbourhood.



The Endeavour

Engraved by J. Smith

London, Published March 1823, by Chapman & Hall, 68, Strand.

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK.

LIVERPOOL, 1664.

“Peveril had at length the satisfaction of being landed upon the quay of Liverpool.”

The view here given has been taken from an early drawing. When Liverpool, although at that time a bustling port, had not arrived at the height of commercial grandeur which it now exhibits, and which, in all probability, will be carried to a much greater extent by the establishment of that astonishing work, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

The river Mersey, at high-water, affords several most interesting prospects, and the bustle of the numerous vessels, either arriving or departing, renders it a most interesting scene.





Engraved by J. Smith

Printed by J. Smith

The Tower, 1870.

1870-1871

London: Printed and Published by J. Smith, 1870.

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK.

TOWER—TRAITOR'S GATE.

"The tide carried them up under a dark and lowering arch, closed at the upper end by the well-known Traitor's Gate."

Traitor's Gate, formerly called Saint Thomas's Tower, is a large square building. In consequence of its having a private passage by water from the Thames, employed for the conveyance of persons accused of high treason, it has acquired its present appellation.

The interior retains much of its original appearance, particularly in two circular towers, projecting from the body of the structure, at the south-east and south-west angles.

"When the tide was making," says Sir Walter Scott, "and the ancient gate was beheld from within the buildings, it used to be a most striking part of the old fortress; but it is now much injured in appearance, being half built up with masonry to support a steam engine, or something of that sort."

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS

1904

1904

Entered by J. E. F. F. F.

Printed by J. E. F. F. F.



QUENTIN DURWARD.

TOURS.

“About two miles onwards lies the fine city of Tours.”

Tours is a fine city of France, situated on the Loire, not far from the Cher. It is celebrated for its bridge, one of the finest in Europe, consisting of fifteen elliptic arches, seventy-five feet in diameter. It is an archiepiscopal see, and contains a church of remarkable structure, a very curious clock, and a large library, in which are some valuable MSS.

Not far from the city is Plessis-le-Tours, built by Louis XI., and to which frequent allusion is made in the present novel.



Figured by R. P. P. P.

Figured by R. P. P. P.

10000

CUTTING DIAMOND

THE CUTTING DIAMOND IS THE CUTTING DIAMOND

QUENTIN DURWARD.

NAMUR.

“ But upon the tenth or twelfth day of their journey, after they had entered Flanders, and were approaching the town of Namur.”

Namur, immortalized by my Uncle Toby, is a well-built city, situated on the confluence of the Sambre and Meuse. It is a place of considerable commerce, containing several large manufactories. The citadel is separated from the town by the Sambre, which runs at its base, and from this point a beautiful prospect is obtained, including the city, and the whole of the valley of the Meuse, which is seen winding its course in the distance.



Engraved by J. Brown

Genoa.

1777. 1778. 1779.

Genoa. 1777. 1778. 1779.

QUENTIN DURWARD.

LIEGE.

“In a few minutes Quentin was within the walls of the city of Liege, then one of the richest in Flanders.”

Liege is a strong city of the Netherlands, standing on the Maes, in a fertile valley surrounded by fine wood ; although distant near one hundred miles from the sea, the river is navigable to the walls. The houses are very lofty, and built of a bluish marble. A magnificent cathedral adorns the city, as well as sixteen gates, which add greatly to its beauty.

In a convent in this city are deposited the remains of the celebrated English traveller, Sir John Mandeville.





Designed by W. P. Woodcut.

Engraved by E. Pinder.

177

THE END OF THE WORLD.

THE END OF THE WORLD. THE END OF THE WORLD.

QUENTIN DURWARD.

PERONNE.

"Thus travelling on with much more harmony than on the preceding day, the little party came at last within two miles of the famous and strong town of Peronne."

Peronne, surnamed La Pucelle, from never having been taken by an enemy, until its reputation was destroyed by the Duke of Wellington in the last war, is seated on the river Somme.

It was in this city that the Duke of Burgundy detained the crafty French monarch, Louis XI., and compelled him to sign a disadvantageous treaty.

Its situation on a deep river, in a flat country, and very strongly fortified, has rendered it at all times one of the most impregnable fortresses in France.

ST. RONAN'S WELL.

NIDPATH CASTLE.

"A massive square tower of the largest size, surrounded as usual by lower buildings and a high embattled wall."

The castle of Nidpath is situated a short distance from the old town of Peebles, and is in tolerable preservation; its walls are eleven feet in thickness, and cemented with lime almost as hard as the whin-stone of which they are built. It was for some time the residence of the Earls of March.

Those who are acquainted with the localities described in the novel, have long since identified Nidpath as the original of the scene here referred to.

The popularity of the author is likely to efface long-standing names, for we are informed that the village of Inverleithen, celebrated for its mineral springs, is now more generally known by the name of St. Ronan's.



San Francisco from the water.

Copyright, 1900, by Charles & John S. Smith.

Vol. 1, No. 1, 1900.

REDGAUNTLET.

DUMFRIES.

“Of Dumfries, the capital town of this county, I have but little to say, and will not abuse your patience by reminding you that it is built on the gallant river Nith.”

Dumfries stands pleasantly on the eastern bank of the river Nith, about nine miles above where it discharges itself into the Solway Frith. Previous to the union of the two kingdoms, Dumfries being a border town, was a place of considerable strength. In the present view, the most prominent object is the monument recently erected in honour of Burns. In the centre stands the town-hall, erected by Inigo Jones, and the distant steeple is that of the new church. The churchyard of Dumfries is remarkable above all others in Scotland for the number of monuments contained in it.



Photo of the "Trade"

Photo of the "Trade"

RECEIVED

London, England May 1853 by Charles & Wm. G. Brown.

REDGAUNTLET.
SOLWAY SANDS.

“When I reached the banks of the great estuary, which are very bare and exposed, the waters had receded from the large and level space of sand. The whole was illuminated by the beams of the low and setting sun.”

The Solway recedes to a great distance from high-water mark, and leaves its banks bare and exposed; an effect which it has been the object of the present view to portray. The Solway is found exceedingly useful, furnishing a very considerable navigation for Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbright, the shores of which it sweeps.

Pennant states that the Solway has made great encroachments on the land, but this is contradicted by the residents on the coast.



Designed by E. Flourens.

Designed by G. Chaperon de la Rivière and by F. Chaperon.

Chapman's Palace

1871-1872.

Designed by G. Chaperon de la Rivière and by F. Chaperon.

REDGAUNTLET.

CRAIGEVAR CASTLE.

“ Away trots my sire to Redgauntlet Castle.”

The original Castle mentioned in the novel has long been in such a state of dilapidation, that its ruins are scarcely discernible, and furnish no subject for the pencil of the artist.

The following plate is a faithful representation of the interior of one of the old baronial mansions of Scotland, from the experienced pencil of Mr. Skene, and has been adopted to convey an idea of the internal state of those buildings.

We have good authority for believing that a scene similar to this was present to the mind of the author, while engaged in writing this novel.



Engraved by J. Hudson

Designed by J. Hudson

Large

NO. 1000

London: Published by J. Hudson, 10, Pall Mall.

REDGAUNTLET.

LAGG CASTLE.

"They rode out into the outer court-yard."

This Castle stands in a deep, narrow ravine, called the Glen of Lagg, whence it derives its name. The building consists of a small square tower, constructed on an artificial mount, formerly surrounded by a lake.

Grose states, that at Barnside Hill, near this place, above a century ago, Sir Robert Grierson exercised his prerogative as a Baron of the Regality and Barony of Lag, by trying, condemning, and hanging a sheep-stealer. This is stated to have been the last instance in Nithsdale of a criminal suffering death by the sentence of a Baron Bailie.



View of Lake

July 1, 1906

View of Lake from the shore

View of Lake

REDGAUNTLET.

SOLWAY FRITH.

“The moon shone broad and bright upon the placid face of the Solway Frith.”

“The borders of the Solway, an arm of the sea, are replete with picturesque scenery. Its navigation is considered difficult. The Annan, Esk, and the Leven, Scottish rivers and celebrated in song, pour their waters into it, as well as the Eden and Whampool in England. The coast is bold and rocky, and the cliffs rise to a great height. They are clothed with samphire, the gathering of which, “a dreadful trade,” employs a considerable number of persons.



... ..

—

2. $h_{\alpha} \in C^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $h_{\alpha} \geq 0$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} h_{\alpha} dx = 1$.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

TALES OF THE CRUSADERS.

POWYS CASTLE.

"They were invited in large numbers to partake in a princely festival at Castle-Coch, or the Red Castle, since better known by the name of Powys Castle."

"This Castle, according to Caradoc's History of Wales, translated by Dr. Powell, was anciently called Pool Castle, from its vicinity to Welch-Pool; and also Castle Coch, or the Red Castle, from the colour of the stones with which it was built, and only obtained its present name of Powis Castle since the fifth year of the reign of Charles I., when Sir William Herbert was created Baron Powis, of Powis."

It is now the residence of the noble family of Powys, by whom it has been greatly embellished.

The view here presented, is from a sketch by Lady Lucy Clive, by whose kind permission it has been engraved; it is a representation of the building in its present state.



View from the Villa

Engraved by J. G. B. 1840, by Chapman & Co. 122, Strand

1840

WOODSTOCK.

WOODSTOCK FROM BLENHEIM.

“The preacher himself left the church, and sauntered through the streets of Woodstock.”

Woodstock, distant eight miles from Oxford, is an interesting town, and possesses additional attraction from its proximity to Blenheim. There is a very fine church in the town, and numerous other public buildings. It is one of the towns that claim the honour of giving birth to the father of English poetry—with what degree of plausibility it is difficult to say; but it is a well-known fact that Chaucer resided here, and the house he occupied still remained fifty years since. The numerous descriptions of scenery dispersed through his poems, were derived from his walks in the vicinity of his abode at Woodstock.



*Windsor
View of Windsor in the reign of George III.*

By the same artist as the preceding.

WINDSOR

WOODSTOCK.

WOODSTOCK PALACE.

“ They stood accordingly in front of the old gothic building.”

The view of this palace, which is not now in existence, was obtained from a drawing in the valuable collection of George III. in the British Museum; and the following description is from a curious old tract,* in the library formerly belonging to the same monarch.

“ This noble seat, called Woodstock, is one of the ancient honours belonging to the Crown. The Mannor House hath been a large fabrick, and accounted among his Majestie's standing houses, because there was alwaies kept a standing furniture; this great house was built by King Henry the First, but amplyfied with the gate-house and outsides of the outer-court, by King Henry the Seventh, the stables by King James.

“ But now this late large Mannor House is in a manner almost turned into a heap of rubbish: some seven or eight rooms left for the accommodation of a tenant that should rent the King's medows, (of those who had no power to let them,) with several high uncovered walls standing, the prodigious spectacle of malice unto monarchy, which ruines still bear the seinblance of their state, and yet aspire, in spight of envy or of weather, to shew *what kings do build, subjects may sometimes shake*, but utterly can never overthrow.”

* The “ Just Devil of Woodstock,” &c. 4to. Lond. 1660.



1

2

3

4



1871. The Castle.

1871. The Castle.

Copyright 1871.

Printed by J. H. Johnson.

WOODSTOCK.

ROUND TOWER, WINDSOR. 1690.

"At the ascent, which passed by the Round Tower, he looked to the ensign staff, from which the banner of England was wont to float."

Between the two wards of Windsor Castle stands the Keep, or Round Tower, built on an elevated spot of ground. Here reside the principal officers entrusted with the charge of the Castle. In this tower the accomplished Earl of Surrey was confined, and here he composed several of his poems.

It is here represented as it existed in the time of Cromwell, and is taken from a drawing made at that period; the tower has since been raised considerably, and from its summit a view of great extent, and replete with variety and beauty, is obtained.



**THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT**

**This book is under no circumstances to be
taken from the Building**

SEP 1 1914		
------------	--	--

HD 1000 15

